

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Blood Spatter – Angle of Impact

Measure the width (minor axis) and length (major axis) of each bloodstain. Then calculate

the angle of impact using the formula  $\sin x^\circ = \frac{\text{width (minor axis)}}{\text{length (major axis)}}$  or  $\sin^{-1} \frac{\text{width (minor axis)}}{\text{length (major axis)}} = x^\circ$

1.



Width (minor axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Length (major axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of impact (°): \_\_\_\_\_

2.



Width (minor axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Length (major axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of impact (°): \_\_\_\_\_

3.



Width (minor axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Length (major axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of impact (°): \_\_\_\_\_

4.



Width (minor axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Length (major axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of impact (°): \_\_\_\_\_

5.



Width (minor axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Length (major axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of impact (°): \_\_\_\_\_

6.

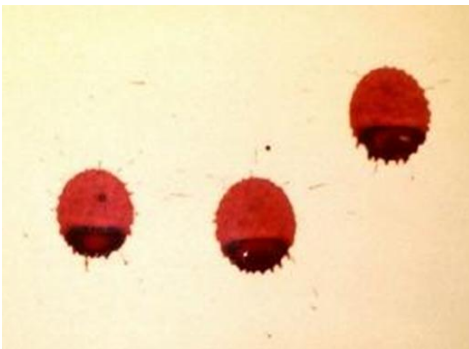


Width (minor axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Length (major axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of impact (°): \_\_\_\_\_

7.



Width (minor axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Length (major axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of impact (°): \_\_\_\_\_

8.



Width (minor axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Length (major axis): \_\_\_\_\_

Angle of impact (°): \_\_\_\_\_